

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

The FORD CO. GLOBE, Established 1877. Consolidated, 1889.
The FORD CO. REPUBLICAN, " 1886.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII, NO. 6

Small Profits and Quick Sales,
and One Price to all, is the Mo-
to of our Business.

**THE
"BEE HIVE"**
This Week is Hav-
ing a Clearing Sale
of All Wool
Dress Goods
at prices not hith-
erto seen, heard,
or dreamt of any-
where in this part
of Kansas.

For 23c.
per yard, sold elsewhere at 50.
For 29c.
per yard, sold elsewhere at 60.
For 39c.
per yard, sold elsewhere at 75.
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per yard, sold elsewhere at 85.

The above four
lines are LESS
than Manufactur-
er's cost. We
can assure you it
does not give us
pleasure to offer
these goods at
less than cost,
but we have too
many and must
turn them into
CASH, and we
think at that loss
we can do it.

**One WEEK Only
These Prices.**
Respectfully,
Strange & Summersby.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Rev. W. H. Roe, pastor, at new M. E. church
every Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meet-
ing on Thursday evening and young folks
prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every
Sunday 11 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school 9
o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30
p. m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday,
Mrs. J. H. Finley, Pres. of Guild.
J. J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

CATHOLIC.
Regular services at the church on the first
and third Sunday each month, at 8:00 and
10:30 a. m.
C. L. KRAUFUL, Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communication of St. Ber-
nards Lodge No. 22 meets second
and fourth Fridays of every month,
at 7 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City, Kan-
sas. All members in good standing are cor-
dially invited to attend.
C. W. WILLET, W. M.
J. C. BAIRD, Sec'y.

K. of P.
Meets every Tuesday evening in
L. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas.
All regular members are cordially in-
vited to attend. L. A. LUTHER, C. C.
W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

HALL OF CORONA LODGE,
L. O. O. F., No. 137.
Lodge meets every Wednesday
evening in new lodge room of
L. O. O. F. All members of the order in
good standing invited to attend.
ROSE, RICHARDSON, N. G.
CHAS. LEXSON, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.
Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Mon-
day night at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge
City, Kansas. Visiting brothers are cordially
invited to meet with us when in the city.
FRANK AKINS, W. M.
C. E. HUDSON, Recorder.

LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R.
Meets at L. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas,
on the first and third Tuesdays in each
month. Members are earnestly requested
to attend. Visiting comrades cordially in-
vited.
D. L. SWEENEY, Commander.
J. F. COBB, Adj.

S. K. OF A. O. U. W., Dodge City.
Lodge No. 53 meets at Masonic Hall the
first and third Thursdays of each month at
7:00 p. m. Comrades visiting in the city
are cordially invited to meet with us. W. E.
OAKLEY, S. C. FRANK AKINS, Recorder.

Peter Harding's

Condition Powders are well
and favorably known. E. R.
Garland has prepared and
sold them in Dodge City for
the last six years; they are
the best and cheapest in the
market.

Wm. T. S. CURTISS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Kellogg Building, 1416, F Street N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

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United States, Court of Claims, and Gov-
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Obtains patents to all classes of PUBLIC
LANDS, and gives special attention to Contests
before the General Land Office and Interior
Department.

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attorneys having cases before the departments
on appeal.
References: Hon. S. R. Peters, Newton, Kas;
Hon. E. J. Turner, Hoxie, Kas; Hon. Thos.
Ryan, Topeka, Kas; Hon. E. G. Ross, Govern-
or of New Mexico; Hon. S. J. Crawford, ex-
Gov. of Kansas; Theod. F. Wood, treasurer
U. S. Express Co. N. Y. City; Shellabarger &
Wilson, Wm. E. Earl and Walter D. Davids,
Washington, D. C.

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And Stockmen, get ready
for wintering your stock by
feeding Peter Harding's Con-
dition Powders, prepared
and sold by E. R. Garland
at 25c per pound package,
one-half the cost of patent
medicines.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Outline for Teachers' Meeting to be held
Saturday, December 8th, at nine a. m.

The UNDERSTANDING:
Its Products—Ideas—Thoughts.

Four distinct forms:—Abstraction. General-
ization. Judgment. Reasoning.
Synthesis. Analysis.
Induction. Deduction.
Comparison.

ABSTRACTION:
Process.
Positive.
Negative.
(Does the mind possess this power?)

PRODUCTS—ABSTRACTS.
(Is an abstract idea real?)
Abstract Ideas are particular or general?
Distinction between an abstract and a per-
cept.

Other views of abstraction:
1st. The view of Mill and of Hamilton.
2nd. The view of Stewart and of Wayland.
GENERALIZATION:
The difference between a General Idea and
a Particular idea.

Concepts:
Its basis.
How formed.
Why named.
(Illustrations.)

Higher Concepts—How formed?
1st step—Comparison.
2nd step—Analysis.
3rd step—Synthesis.

**Generalization invites, binds together—ac-
cording from percepts to concepts, etc.**
Can a concept be represented by a concrete
image?

Difference between a concept and a percept.
Two classes of concepts:
1. Relation of higher to lower conceptions.
2. What is meant by "content"—by "extent"—
as applied to concepts?

What is meant by extension?—by intension?
THE QUALITIES OF CONCEPTS:
1st. Clear—Obscure.
2nd. Distinct—Confused.
3rd. Adequate—Inadequate.
4th. Notative—Symbolical.
5th. Absolute—Relative.
6th. Contrary—Contradictory.
7th. Positive—Negative.
(Illustrations.)

METHODS OF EXPLORING CONCEPTS:
1st. Logical Division.
2nd. Logical Analysis.
3rd. Logical Definition.

General Ideas are the basis:
1st. of Language.
2nd. of Science.
What is Nominalism?

What are the arguments which refute it?
CLASSIFICATION:
How it differs from generalization?
Early attempts—imperfect.
The kingdoms of nature.
Linnaeus. Cuvier.

**The classification of objects in the material
world is but the discovery of the divine ideas**

Meteorological Report.
The following summary for the month
of November is taken from Sergeant T.
W. Sherwood's report from the station
at this place to the signal service bureau:

Mean barometer 30.226.
Highest barometer 30.666, on 5th.
Lowest barometer 29.661, on 20th.
Mean temperature 37.4.
Highest temperature 66, on 6th.
Lowest temperature 16, on 29th.
Greatest daily range of temperature
43.

Least daily range of temperature 3.
Prevailing direction of wind, north.
Total movement of wind, 5,805.
Extreme velocity of wind 54 miles,
north, on the 11th.

Total precipitation, .77 inches.
Number of days on which rain or snow
fell, 8.
Total excess in precipitation during
the month, .17 inches.

Number cloudless days 15; part cloudy
7; cloudy, 8.

An Editor Loose.
This is the way the editor feels when
he does up his sentiment in blank verse:
"I would flee from the city's rule and
law—from its fashions and forms out
loose—and go where the strawberry
grows on its straw, and the gooseberry
grows on its goose; where the catnip
tree is climbed by the cat as she clutches
her prey—the guileless and unsuspect-
ing rat on the rattan bush at play; I will
catch with ease the saffron cow and the
cowlet in their glee, as they leap from
bough to bough on the top of the cow-
slip tree; and list while the partridge
drums his drum and the woodchuck
chucks his wood, and the dog devours
the dogwood plum in the primitive sol-
tude."

"O, let me drink from a moss-grown
pump, that was hewn from a pumpkin
tree! Eat mush and milk from a rural
stump, from folly and fashion free—new
gathered mush from the mushroom vine,
and milk from the milkweed-sweet—with
pineapple from the pine. And then to
the whitewashed dairy I'll turn where
the dairymaid hastening hies, her ruddy
and golden-red butter to churn from the
milk of her butterflies; and I'll rise at
morn with the earliest bird, to the frag-
rant farm yard pass, and watch the
farmer turn his herd of grasshoppers out
to grass."

Chair Cars to Pueblo.
The "Santa Fe Route" is now running
free reclining-chair cars between Kansas
City and Denver on daily trains leaving
Kansas City at 11:30 a. m., and Denver at
1:30 p. m. These cars are entirely new,
and have been built expressly for this train.
are fitted with all the modern appliances
for both convenience and safety, and are
unequaled by any cars run between these
points heretofore. No line can offer you
better accommodations than the old reli-
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accommodations, time of arrival and de-
parture of trains, etc., call on any agent of
the Santa Fe, or address,
Geo. T. NICHOLSON,
Topeka, Kansas.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

**The Water Bearing Sands of the Ar-
kansas Solve the Irrigation
Problem.**

Special Correspondence Kansas City Times.

DODGE CITY, KAN., NOV. 21.—The sub-
ject of the arid lands of the United States
is one of prime importance now and not
to be overlooked, because on what is now
practically valueless soil is to settle in the
not remote future at least as many people
as there are in all the states east of
the Mississippi river. The total arid
lands are in round numbers 600,000,000
acres, about one-fifth of which can and
will be irrigated within the next ten
years. This immense body of land, once
thickly settled farming community than
Iowa or Illinois, as the universal experi-
ence is that under irrigation a man tills
fewer acres than under natural rainfall,
while it is also a fact that the climate of
this region is remarkably healthful, put-
ting new life and vigor into those who
enjoy its bracing air and bright, clear
skies.

By far the largest available area of this
waste lies in western Nebraska, western
Kansas and eastern Colorado. Taken in
its entirety the best land of the arid re-
gion lies in Kansas and Nebraska, and
for reasons which will be stated farther
on it has the best immediate prospect of
irrigation.

Thirty years ago it was held by scien-
tists and common citizens that it
was utterly impossible to raise a crop
west of the 100th meridian; that all land
west of that and east of the Rocky moun-
tains must be pastoral. Immense herds
of buffalo fed upon these plains, adding
very little wealth to the nation. Seizing
upon the idea of converting this almost
limitless expanse into pastureage, adven-
turous herdsmen began to raise cattle on
the plains, and the growth of the nation
immediately after the war, with the de-
mand for beef east and in Europe, made
the business for a term of nine years ex-
ceedingly profitable; yet the business of
ranching enriched but a few; it did not
build up popular communities with di-
versity of interests; it did not dot the
plains with houses, schools, churches or
towns. The risks of the business were
great, but as long as the profits were
large they were eagerly taken. The busi-
ness, too, was cruel. Stock had no shel-
ter, no food except the dry grasses of the
plains, and often starved or miserably
perished of thirst and cold in the winter
months. Gradually the settler forced his
way westward into the land of the ranch,
contracting the area of cheap pastureage.
The supply began to exceed the demand
for beef and what had been for a time
a phenomenally profitable business be-
came unprofitable.

When the Indian territory shall have
been opened to settlement, the day of the
"ranch" will be past and gone; but in its
place are to come happy homes for the
masses and prosperity for great commu-
nities.

The natural grasses of the plains, or
those that are most succulent, grow in
bunches and patches; they do not make
sod like the blue grass or red top; and in
ranching it probably took fifteen acres to
support one bullock. The government
experimental farm, near Garden City,
was started especially to experiment
with grasses in the hope that some vari-
ety would be discovered adapted to the
dry soil of the plains and which would
be succulent and form a sod. A French
grass now being grown on the farm so
far seems to be the variety that will suit
the existing conditions. The great plants
must, however, have water artificially fed
to the soil in order to develop their great
value to the nation and world; and so far
as hundreds of thousands of acres of
arid land in Kansas are concerned, opera-
tions now being conducted near here
would seem to solve the problem.

That there was an immense area of
water-bearing sand in the valley of and
contiguous to the Arkansas has long
been known, but no individual or com-
pany seemed to have the courage to tap
it, bring it to the surface and distribute
it to the parched soil. Recently the Gil-
bert Bros. of Dodge City, who have built
some hundreds of miles of canal to take
the overflow of the Arkansas, concluded
to build a new line of canal, at the head
of which they would construct or rather
dig a reservoir, the supply for which
would come from the water-bearing sand
in the valley of the river.

To resolve was, with them, to act, and
they commenced late in the summer a
canal thirty-five miles long, with a reser-
voir at its head 4,000 feet long, with an
average width of fifty feet and a depth
below the bed of the river of six feet.

This reservoir developed the fact that the
water is there in great quantity and bor-
ings and wells at different points from
Kinsley west to Garden City and even
beyond prove that this water bearing
sand is hundreds of feet in depth with a
width well up in the tens of miles. Long
shallow reservoirs which receive the
water from the bottom, present no en-
gineering difficulties that are at all ex-
pensive or formidable; and as the aver-
age fall of the Arkansas is seven feet to

the mile, it will readily be seen that the
water can be conveyed to the uplands by
comparatively short and inexpensive
canals. The vastness of this deposit of
water, so to speak, dismissed from the
mind all danger of draining the supply;
and, when, as it seems to me must be the
case, every farmer will have a windmill
or other pump, and will store more or
less water for use at critical times and
the government supplements present
supply by immense reservoirs in the
mountains, there is going to be water
enough available to make a farm out of
almost every forty in southwestern Kan-
sas.

I am assured by scientific men who
have made the water supply a special
study that a somewhat similar condition
of affairs exists in the valleys of the Re-
publican and Platte. If this be true then
the tillable area will immediately enlarge
to vast proportions and this now almost
barren waste will soon cut a large figure
in the economy of this nation and the
world.

In a subsequent letter I shall present
the opinion of government engineers and
members of the geological survey, all of
whom I find are quite as hopeful and
anguine of the future destiny of this re-
gion as myself.

It almost seems childish to reassert the
fruitfulness or profitableness of irrigable
lands. The Mormons have taught man-
kind what can be accomplished in this
direction east of the Rockies, while the
San Gabriel valley in California attests
the marvels which can be wrought in a
few years upon land once growing sage
brush and cactus. As there is nothing
in the climate to discredit the perfect
maturing of all crops, even maize, our
now arid lands once watered will become
the granary of this country.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

SNYDER SALMAGUNDI.

Timber claims are being planted.

Fire-guards are safe property now.

Miss Hattie Ridenour Sundayed with
friends in Dodge City.

John Baker has returned home from
Wichita.

Jacob Vance returned last week from
a visit to the old Pennsylvania home-
stead.

This precinct votes unanimously with
the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN on the question
of resubmission.

The Thanksgiving affair at Royal
school house was a pleasant success in
all respects.

The deboning of cattle still goes on.
Even those who pronounced the practice
a barbarous one have fallen into line.

Rev. Mr. Shockey, of Spearville, con-
ducts a religious revival at the Slaughter
school house this week.

M. C. Davis has concluded his five-
years' tussel for a title to his homestead,
and will apply the customary "plaster"
and go hence—probably to Missouri, his
first love.

It is the opinion of Surveyor Potter
that for a uniform surface and staying
quality of settlers, this township wears
the belt.

The edict issued by the township trust-
tees that able bodied paupers must chew
the cud of wrath this winter, instead of
more substantial provender at public ex-
pense, is hailed with general applause.

"Traveler" should not so severely con-
demn the citizens of Dodge for falling
into the ditch on the herd law question.
They evidently had the welfare of the
whole county at heart. The various busi-
ness interests of the towns of the coun-
ty are largely dependent upon the suc-
cess of the settlers. This step, whose
tendency is toward general poverty, may
properly be placed to the credit of the
farmers who so persistently urged the
matter upon Dodge City. The business
men of Dodge and other towns will re-
joice to assist in a rescission of the "or-
der."

OCCASIONAL.

WRIGHT DOINGS.

The weather to-day is foggy and frosty.

Miss Jackson has taken up her resi-
dence on her claim south of the ditch.

J. H. Tribilcock moved on his claim
last week.

Mrs. Childs has erected a house on her
claim south of town.

The land south of town is just being
occupied, while that north of town is be-
ing proved up.

Rev. B. F. Smalley made final proof
on his claim on Monday.

Last Saturday was a busy day in town,
as many as four or five vehicles being at
the store at one time, besides several
persons on horseback.

"Uncle Jerry," of the Times, writes
up and sends in his news on Saturday.

Our Sabbath school is making prepa-
rations for a Christmas entertainment.

TUMBLEWEED.

The Hutchinson News wishes more de-
mocracy in schools by having all chil-
dren rich and poor alike furnished with
free text-books.

FREDERIKSEN IS WANTED.

**IT IS FEARED THAT THE HEAD OF
THE FIRM HAS LEFT
FOR EUROPE.**

His Son Cannot Be Found, Either—
Biddood, the Bookkeeper, Held in
Bonds of \$15,000—What Dr. Rice
Has to Say of Frederiksen's Actions
and the Extent of His Operations.
Chicago Tribune, Nov. 26.

Nels C. Frederiksen will be brought
back to Chicago on a requisition if he
can be found. He left this city Saturday
and was in New York Monday. It is
feared that he may have taken the first
boat for Europe after hearing of the ar-
rest of his cashier, Walter H. Biddood.
His son and factotum, D. G. M. Freder-
iksen, has not been seen for two or three
days. He is said to be with relatives in
a suburb of the city. The police are also
looking for him. The family residence
on Washington boulevard is deserted and
no one seems to know what has become
of any member of the family.

The cashier, Biddood, was brought be-
fore Justice Prindiville at the armory
yesterday morning. He was pale and
nervous, and kept silent while his case
was being disposed of.

"How much is said to have been
taken?" said the court after the officers
had requested a continuance.

"As a formality we will say \$50,000,"
replied Mr. T. G. Cowie, who caused the
arrest in the interest of his father-in-
law, Dr. John A. Rice, of Hartland, Wis-
consin.

The bonds were fixed at \$15,000 and
Biddood was led below. He claims that
if any swindling was done he was simply
an innocent tool in Frederiksen's hands.

Dr. Rice arrived from Wisconsin dur-
ing the afternoon and joined his son-in-
law at the Sherman House. Officers
Kaye and Leonard of the Central Station
were in waiting and accompanied Dr.
Rice to police headquarters, where he
was closeted with Lieut. Elliott for half
an hour. The lieutenant agreed that
much valuable time had been lost, and
suggested that an immediate interview
should be had with the States attorney.

Mr. Cowie had been haunting the
State's attorney's office since morning.
He had talked the matter over with Mr.
Longenecker. The case was ready to
present to a grand jury at any time. Mr.
Cowie said, but the State's Attorney
replied that Frederiksen and the other
parties wanted should be immediately
apprehended and there would be no dif-
ficulty in arranging the necessary for-
malities as the criminal prosecution.

Dr. Rice had an interview with Mr.
Longenecker early in the evening, and
from his presentation of the facts Mr.
Longenecker agreed that a requisition
could be obtained immediately. A tele-
gram has been sent to the New York po-
lice to arrest Frederiksen.

SUFFICIENT PROOF.

"I have indubitable proof, sufficient to
send Frederiksen and others to the peni-
tentiary for this gigantic swindle," said
Dr. Rice to a Tribune reporter. "I only
fear that he will skip the country before
the police can catch him in New York."

"How long have you known Frederik-
sen?"

"Nearly three years. I became ac-
quainted with him through Milwaukee
capitalists who were investing with him.
I was led to believe that Frederiksen had
a good thing in western lands and I be-
gan to invest with him. These invest-
ments were in the shape of mortgages.
I hold a great number of them. Many I
know to be fraudulent and worthless.
How many I can't say. I don't care to
state the amount I have involved."

"Frederiksen dealt in railroad land in
Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and elsewhere.
He pretended to sell the land in small
farms to poor people, taking part cash
and part mortgages. The mortgages he
sold to capitalists. There are many
thousands of poor men living on these
lands to-day, some of them having land
contracts and some deeds, who are not
entitled to one cent's interest in the
property they believe to be their
own."

"Many of these poor men gave mort-
gages to Frederiksen in good faith and
he sold the mortgages. But Frederiksen
never had a title to the land himself, and
the mortgages and the title deeds given
by him to the purchasers are worthless.
Why? Because he did not pay the rail-
road companies for the lands under his
contract and the title to them remain in
the railroads. These mortgages are
worthless, but not fraudulent."

"Frederiksen sold large numbers of
other mortgages which were simply
fraudulent mortgages, nothing else. I
have absolute proof that he brought men
into his office and paid them to sign
blank mortgages—men who had no in-
tention of purchasing, men who never
saw the land subsequently described in
the mortgages and had no idea of mov-
ing on it. Not only this, but the land
described did not belong to Frederiksen
and never had. He confessed it all to
me. He said he had been driven to it
by his financial troubles. He had inten-
ded paying the railroad companies for

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]